

vine as well as equine *dung*." A drainage tube was then introduced and an antiseptic irrigation made for two days, after which recovery progressed without any complications, the wound rapidly healed, and on the thirty-fourth day the patient was discharged in excellent health.

Analyzing his case, Dr. Ternovsky frankly expressed his regret that he, having implicitly trusted the preliminary stitcher's statements, did not make a careful and thorough toilette of the abdominal cavity, and through this neglect exposed his patient to such complications as a suppuration with a high fever.—*Meditzinskoië Obozrenië*, No. 2, 1888.

V. Case of Stab (Knife) Wound of the Abdomen with Protrusion of the Omentum. By Dr. ALEXEEF (Kniaginin, Russia). A peasant boy, æt. 8, when playing with a jack-knife, stabbed himself in the epigastric region. When brought to Dr. Alexeef, about a day later, a transverse clean cut wound, one-half inch long, was found one and one-half inch from the costal arch, and one inch to the right of the middle line. A (highly œdematous and congested) piece of the omentum, of the size of a walnut, was protruding from, and tightly strangulated in, the wound. Without any delay, the author washed out the parts with a solution of resorcin, divided the pedicle into two portions, ligatured each separately, cut away the tumor above the ligatures and applied an antiseptic dressing. Neither local nor general reaction was noticed. A week later the boy left, with his wound healed. He remained in best health when seen some time afterward.—*Russkaia Meditzina*, No. 5, 1887, p. 95.

VI. Case of Stab (Knife-like Ferrule) Wound of the Abdomen with Protrusion of Bowel. By Dr. NIKOLAI I. TEZIA-KOFF (Ariaja, Perm Government, Russia). A healthy, powerfully built peasant woman, æt. 53, when one night drinking *vodka* with two male neighbors, was suddenly attacked first by one of them, who thrust a staff armed with a pointed iron into her abdomen, and subsequently, after she had fallen, by both of her companions who, while continuing to deal blows, tried to strangle her. "The woman developed a most

energetic resistance, the struggle lasted very long," till her screams and cries were heard by villagers and help arrived. After the scoundrels had run away, she rose from the floor, locked the door, and only then lost her senses, bleeding from all her wounds. The only other human being residing with her was her daughter, æt. 18, who could not possibly render her any aid, since she herself lay similarly prostrate, having received eight wounds about her head and lost her right ear during a simultaneous struggle for life and death with a third scoundrel. The tragedy took place at a lonely, doctorless village, about 30 miles from the Arīaja Zemsky Hospital, conducted by Dr. Teziakoff. The distance being so considerable, and an abominable rustic road having been made still worse by autumn rains, Dr. Teziakoff was unable to reach the victims earlier than 24 hours after the occurrence. On his arrival at the spot, he found the small hut chokefull of people, the old woman lying on a bare wooden bench, loudly moaning, in a depressed state. She was pale and complained of an agonizing abdominal pain. Her belly was wrapped in a mass of dirty rags. The latter being removed, a bluish rosy loop of the small bowel was found strangulated in a clean cut wound measuring 4 cm. in length, and situated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm. below the navel, slightly to the left from the middle line. Having washed out the parts with a 2 per cent carbolic solution, the writer reduced the prolapsed intestine, without any special difficulty, stitched the wound with silk sutures, powdered it with iodoform, and applied an antiseptic dressing. A number of wounds, partly subcutaneous, partly fairly deep, were present besides, on the chest, near the mammae, neck, hands and back; in the latter situation there was found a flap of the "size of a child's palm," including skin and muscles, down to the vertebræ. The weapon with which all these injuries were said to be inflicted, was a stout crutch with an iron ferrule, having the shape of a blunt-edged table knife, and measuring about 18 cm. in length. The whole iron was covered with manure, and above the latter, with blood. The woman, (together with her daughter) was removed on the next day, the second after the accident, to the Arīaja Infirmary, where she was treated by rest, ice-bag, irrigation with a solution of sublimate corrosive (1 to 1000) and antiseptic dressing, changed

every two or three days. No drugs were given. There was some abdominal pain for the first three or four days. The temperature never rose above 37.8° C. On removing the sutures on the seventh day, the abdominal wound was found healed *per primam*. On the 20th day she was discharged in best health. The author draws attention (1) to the fact that any viscera could escape injury in spite of the weapon having been thrust with a grown man's full strength, and having penetrated very deeply into the abdominal cavity; and (2) that so excellent a recovery could be attained in an old woman, in spite of the weapon being thickly coated with dung, the prolapsed and strangulated bowel being covered with useless dirty rags for 24 hours, the loss of blood being great, and the removal of the wounded woman from her home to the hospital taking place under such unfavorable circumstances as an extremely rough and long route and incessant cold rains.—*Meditzinskoïë Obozerni*, No. 1, 1887.

VII. Case of Stab (Knife) Wound of the Abdomen with Prolapse and Lesion of the Small Bowel. By DR. D. BEKLEINSHEFF (Russia.) A healthy and well nourished field labourer, æt. 17, was unintentionally stabbed in the abdomen by his mate. When seen by Dr. Bekleinsheff (a local country or *zenisky* practitioner) five hours later, the lad lay moaning and writhing about on a sleeping loft at a small (one roomed) hut inhabited by a crowd of laborers. On removing from his body a heap of dirty rags, the whole abdomen was found to be covered with highly distended and congested intestinal loops, amidst which the omentum was visible here and there. A round worm and soft fecal matter present amongst the loops showed unmistakably that the weapon had penetrated the bowel somewhere. A careful exploration which caused vomiting led to the detection of a transverse wound about 3 centimeters long, which was then stitched with 3 nodular catgut sutures. The abdominal wound measured only 4 cm. and was situated along the middle line, commencing just under the umbilical ring. Having washed out the parts with a (1 to 2000) solution of corrosive sublimate, Dr. Bekleinsheff attempted to return the viscera into the abdominal cavity. He met, however, a stul-born resistance on the